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Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXII. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1883 NO. 7072.

DOMESTIC DISPATCHES.

Will the Government Protect the Yellowstone Park?

ENGLISH NEW CABLE UNDER WAY

The Fight on the Hawaiian Sugar Monopoly

Dana and Simon Convicted—Sailing Vessel Minister Albert Removed, Etc.

Congressional.

Gambetta.

The Pacific Slope.

Mexican Politics.

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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN 8 1883

A WORD ABOUT JOURNALISM

The Sunday Herald of this city has an article on the newspaper business at present

There has no doubt been a feeling amongst people dissatisfied with the existing [illegible] that if a new regular paper were started in this city, the old party would be wiped out of existence or at least compelled to [illegible] The new paper has come, but it has not left the impression upon the public that was anticipated by the founders of the enterprise. It has failed to [illegible] has no better appearance, and we have not yet seen that a fair, republican paper to stand between the two contending parties still exists

It is not for us to reproduce the [illegible] of which the above is an extract and which shows in every line the inappropriateness created by the new paper among those who would like to see it succeed, and who would be glad to commend it if they could. We print the brief extract only because Tue Oregonian is referred to in a way which seems to call for a remark on its course as a public journal. It confesses that it has not been established to do the bidding of party leaders. It has not done so because it has had a high view of its obligations to the public and of its own position and duty as a public journal than to allow itself to become an instrument in the hands which professional politicians, or a self-seeking [illegible] who are fond of claptrap, the authority of party leadership, would register their decrees. It may be set down as certain that no one that may be set down as certain that no one that Tue Oregonian will never do their bidding. So far it has found room for itself in this field as an independent journal, and it knows there is no room here or elsewhere for any organ except perhaps in the ranks of the [illegible] journalism. It trusts also that since it will not obey political bosses it will in the end be compelled to accept the alternative indicated that is, "be wiped out of existence." Time it has no wealth to boast of. It has not all the money it wants. But its proprietors are men of hard work and not without experience in the business. They may modestly express the opinion that the career and position of this paper afford an indication that it "supplies a want." He however this may be they know very well that to change its policy and make it an organ to do the bidding of politicians would ruin it. No paper can be published on that basis, here or elsewhere and reach and hold a leading place. The history of all successful newspapers of the time show that independence of politicians and of those who want to be called "party leaders" is an indispensable precedent condition to obtainment of the confidence of the public, and therefore to journalistic honor and success.

At the same time, in a country like ours where politics engross at times a large share of attention, a journal must have political opinions, and the tendency of its utterances will therefore inevitably be in favor of one party or another. The political opinions of this journal have, it trusts, been sufficiently made known in national and state contests between the republican and democratic parties during many years. It has always upheld the cardinal principles and commanded the general objects of the republican party, but it refuses to make itself the mouthpiece of politicians who "organize" and cumbrage for their own advantage and benefit presuming upon the devotion of republicans to party as a cause to enable themselves to carry away its honors and rewards.

In every other part of the United States there is room for such journals, and Tue Oregonian so far has found room here. It is a field too, that is continually widening with the growth of a better conception of the relations of the individual to his party, and of the higher duties of journalism. It is the newspaper of this name, everywhere, that secures public confidence, and so grows strong enough to distance all "organs" in obtainment and publication of the news in greatest fullness and variety; and this, not the service of politicians and party managers is the main end and object of journalism.

H. W. S.

POPULAR CREDULITY

Because people are credulous false prophets abound. Wise persons are free from superstitions. Sense cannot eradicate inherited impressions. Men are born into the world with the inherited characteristics of all preceding experience. An infant's mind is "not like a sheet of blank paper on which can be written what it is desirable to teach. On the child's mind are impressed by prior generations which it may or may not [illegible] "environment," [illegible] himself quite all [illegible] yet was spurned in [illegible] noise, which delights in [illegible] rustling of [illegible] Popularly upon [illegible] ordinary affairs of life and [illegible] nomy of nature, who will not [illegible] ble with [illegible] guests. When [illegible] with themselves they condemn this lack of trust in common sense, but still obey their feelings.

One Dr. Wiggins, who is a sort of Vennor as a weather prophet, but who, unlike Vennor predicts only as an alarmist, has published in many custom journals a prophecy of a great storm to take place in March next. It has attracted no small attention. The most destructive storm that ever swept the seas is to take place between the 5th and 11th of that month and it is to be felt all round the globe. The newspapers report that his prediction is having many believers among as lore and even among shipowners, and that a few even among the hard-headed old salts at the New York maritime exchange have declared profitable engagements because they would be taken to sea during the period covered by Dr. Wiggins' prediction." Again, persons contemplating a voyage to Europe are disposed either to alter its date or skip over the fateful interval and although some of the steamship companies will condescend to change their regular days of departure, a decided falling off in passenger business is looked for. Gen. Hazen, chief of the signal service, who believes that nature is not a vacillating vixen, but is governed by uniform laws, very properly chides the emotional philosophy of prophets like Dr. Wiggins in these words: "Too severe rebuke cannot be inflicted upon those who attempt to occasion needless alarm the people by publishing such statements. Their words are totally untrustworthy, and the people should be so informed by those who are familiar with the subjects upon which these prophets presume to speak. Such statements fill lunatic asylums and those who make them are eminently deserving of"

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Not long since the New York state medical association so far relaxed its code of ethics as to permit its members to consult with practitioners of the homeopathic school and notice was voted to liberalize its rules. This is regarded as a rather remarkable change. Very probably it will pave the way to similar action in other states. The subject of [illegible] in the Medical Profession" is ably discussed in the January number of the North American Review by Dr. David Hunt who opens with the assertion that when the regular physician refuses to consult with an irregular for the purpose of palliating suffering or saving life he does so at the command of the medical society which decides that such action is necessary to establish distinctions to the public between regularity and irregularity. The argument advanced in it is [illegible] that the interruption of medical confidence and [illegible] upon the question of the organization [illegible] what is necessary [illegible] organized to protect the profession and humanity from injury [illegible] the claims of sciolists merely [illegible] not the entire science in sympathies with the support of any dogma, and as if the dogma were [illegible] making it an object of special care or reverence takes it out of

"THE ETERNAL FITNESS"

A contract has been let, in accordance with a joint resolution adopted by both houses of congress authorizing the erection on of a bronze statue of Chief Justice Marshall, in the capitol grounds at Washington, to William W Story, the eminent sculptor and poet to perform this lasting tribute of a grateful people to the memory of one of their greatest jurists. The statue is to be of life size representing the great lawyer in his robes of office, seated in a curule chair ornamented with emblematic designs. It will be cast in the city of Munich under the immediate supervision of Mr Story himself and then be shipped to America to be placed in the capitol yards at Washington.

John Marshall third chief justice of the supreme court of the United States was a native of Virginia born in Fauquier county in 1755, and died at Philadelphia at the advanced age of eighty years. He was [illegible] in the Continental army during the revolution and was promoted to a [illegible] prior to the surrender of Cornwallis. His first appearance as a statesman was a public meeting held in Richmond in 1799 on which occasion one of the speakers attacked the [illegible] course of President Washington for having declined Mr Jay to renegotiate the treaty of that year with great acrimony. His [illegible] moment showing how both the president and Mr Jay had acted well within the [illegible] and meaning of the constitution won him the applause of the friends of the administration, and at the same time gained him the confidence of the people from that hour he walked the road to fame.

President Washington offered the ambitious young lawyer the position of attorney general in his cabinet but Marshall looked upon this as a reward of a partisan service and declined it in a letter that was both graceful and eloquent. This won for him new admirers and his already lucrative practice was soon doubled. In 1801 he was appointed to the chief justiceship of the supreme court by President Adams. The office sought the man and as he was wealthy and led a very active life, he accepted the position to the surprise of all save his closest friends. He filled it to the undying fame of himself and the endless glory of the republic literally dying in harness. Prior to his appointment, however, he was sent as an envoy plenipotentiary to France, and while his negotiations were unsuccessful, [illegible] who declared that the [illegible] American independence was [illegible] declared at when out of such rude [illegible] a primitive civilization could grow [illegible] nator made as that of Marshall

[illegible] Wm Wetmore Story, the sculptor selected to attain commemorating the private virtues and public services of the great chief justice is the son of the eminent Massachusetts lawyer who sat upon the bench with the great Marshall, and labored with him so faithfully in the cause of justice and human rights. While inheriting some of his father's love for the law the younger Story lacked his parent's devotion to the grandest of all the learned professions and abandoned it for literary pursuits. For the remaining portion he is best known as the author of [illegible] literature, and also of [illegible] entitled "Nero." A volume of his poems was published in Boston in 1847 and [illegible] appeared his biography of [illegible] Lowell.

Little is [illegible] Story's relation [illegible] except [illegible] only the [illegible] of the eminent woman [illegible] years [illegible] sister of his father in the cemetery at Mount Auburn near Boston. Bust [illegible] of Beethoven is pronounced one of the most extant likenesses of that great composer. Of late years Mr Story who is now 64 years of age has resided in Rome, drinking in the inspirations of art that fill the holy city. That he will do full justice to the great subject he has now undertaken there need be no fear, and in the selection of the son of Story to commemorate the great Marshall an imperishable bronze, the eternal fitness of things is once more made manifest.

A double pet bear has just gone into winter quarters which bids fair to prove a pair particularly with business men. The cards are arranged so as to afford the original method of reading the means of reading, with the communication of a bit [illegible] card stand and calls to be dealt both to be made ready first. The reply or double cards will cost two cents each, taking, as it does the place of two single cards. The issue of double cards for places at [illegible] in the door is soon to be followed by an issue of reply cards to be used in correspondence with the United Kingdom.

The Pall Mall Gazette says there are English newspapers which do whatever their managers in chief or discretion decide, and it [illegible] have been their public function as a rule of conduct with no material respect less than that which a partisan sets of [illegible] before [illegible] of private [illegible] and must be [illegible] number of such papers both in England and America.

[illegible] placed in front on the east [illegible] of the [illegible] Capitol [illegible] [illegible] Lowell [illegible] [illegible] that as usual [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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GREEN & COX,
DENTISTS,
Have removed to elegant suites of rooms, S. W. corner Taylor and First streets.

SHIPS' NOTICES.

CLARK BERWICK & CLAW, CAPT. THOS. URE
From Sydney, N. S. W. Neither the master nor consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JAMES LAIDLAW & SON, Consignees.

THE STEAMER "PHOTO" FROM NEW YORK.—CONSIGNEES of cargo by this vessel will please take notice that the undersigned will receive orders for the delivery of their cargo, with copies of their invoices, at the office of the undersigned, on the dock, and on that day will be stored at the expense and risk of the owners. ALDEN & CO., Consignees of vessel.

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CHRISTMAS OFFERING!
GIVEN AWAY!
GIVEN AWAY!
TO THE LITTLE ONES!
NO BLANKS! NO BLANKS!

In order to show our appreciation of the liberal patronage extended to us during the past year, we purpose to give to every boy purchasing a suit of clothes

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Comprising Writing Desks, Tool Chests, Accordions and Toys of all descriptions. We make a specialty of

RUBBER GOODS:

English Light-Weight Coats,
Extra-long Officers' Coats,
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CITY.

Fire—Last night, in property on Washington street, near the corner of a sperm which with was reported that he had built this stable, corner of Second and Washington streets, and to appropriate the same to pay the court witness fees. The first case was that of Thomas Berry and the latter stabled it there the boy of the Oriental House for the night. He was charged with stealing a blanket. Upon search it was found in the stable, which was identified by the boy as the property of the hotel. The prisoner was fined $10 and costs, which, with witness fees, amounted to about eleven dollars. He said his son to the city jail that he was very sorry and does not intend to run in our stable. Upon the above three boys were before Judge Deady, and the latter was sentenced to the spring was discharged.

Accidental Gun Shot.—A number of boys were organized some time ago, under the name of the Boy Rifles, for the purpose of practicing, from time to time, with guns presented to the boys by a number of gentlemen of this city. The company was composed of the sons of leading citizens of the county. The officers are: J. H. Hall, president; Frank Dekum, vice president; J. Nicolai, secretary, and Theodore Wygant, treasurer. Theodore Wygant had presented Holman some time ago, and considered it in the hands of a competent marksman. They already have the necessary uniforms, and the purchase of suitable ammunition only is all that is needed to make them effective in the spring. It is intended to have a shoot of this kind every month, and all the members are expected to be present. The company numbers about fifty, and there is no reason why it should not be a success.

Fire Department.—Judge Deady has appointed Jim case of John Faulkner, Engineer of Multnomah Engine Company No. 2, vice Lewis Hedrick, resigned. Hedrick's resignation was caused by his being appointed to the position of Engineer of the Multnomah Engine Company, vice Faulkner, promoted. Hedrick has been connected with the Fire Department for about seven years, and has been a faithful and efficient worker. As a fireman he has been noted for his coolness and bravery in the midst of danger, and his promotion is a well deserved compliment. Judge Deady has also appointed Mr. Frank Collins to the position of Assistant Engineer of the Multnomah Engine Company, vice Hedrick, promoted. Mr. Collins is a young man and has been running with the Multnomah Engine Company for about two years, and is considered a good fireman. He will make a good assistant to Engineer Faulkner.

Fire.—Yesterday afternoon the alarm of fire was sounded from box 32, corner of Second and Ankeny streets, by the discovery of flames issuing from the roof of a building owned by Mr. Ankeny and occupied by Mr. Wm. Hendricks as a feed store. The fire was extinguished by the Multnomah Engine Company, No. 2, before much damage was done. The building was insured for $1,000 in the Home Mutual Insurance Company, and the stock of Mr. Hendricks for $1,000 in the Commercial Insurance Company.

Fire.—Last Saturday night a sailor named Thomas Ryan, living at the foot of B street, was awakened by the cry of fire in the rear of his residence, attempting to escape. The man was assisted in this effort by Mr. Collins, who was unable to help him, and ran to him a large distance. The man was then rescued by a fireman, but the officer was unable to help him. The fireman was then rescued by a fireman, but the officer was unable to help him. The fireman was then rescued by a fireman, but the officer was unable to help him. The fireman

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1885.

WASHINGTON.

Frelinghuysen Defines the Chinese Treaty to the Legation.

LIEUT. GREELY'S ARCTIC PARTY FOUND

Louisiana Committee to Urge on Government the Necessity of More Protection for Sugar.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

The following note has been addressed by the secretary of state to the Chinese minister on the subject of Chinese travelers in the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 3, 1885.

Mr. Chong Tsan, Jr., &c. &c. &c.—Sir: On the 8th of June the chargé des affaires, ad interim, of China, in relation to the treaty between the United States and China, touching the question arising under the act of May 6th, 1882, relative to the transit across the territory of the United States of Chinese laborers proceeding to or returning from Cuba and other foreign countries. I am happy to inform you that this government has reached the conclusion that the transit through the United States of Chinese laborers under the conditions specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the said treaty, to or from their country, is permissible under the act in question with certain precautions against abuses. An opinion which I have received from the attorney general sets forth the grounds on which this conclusion is reached, which briefly recapitulated are as follows:

The preamble to the act thereof reads:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities in the territory thereof, and it is therefore enacted that the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be suspended, and for the said suspension is made lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or being come to remain within the United States.

The act is based upon the treaty of the 17th of November, 1880, the provisions whereof it is declared to execute. In that treaty it is promised that a modification of the existing treaty may become necessary in consequence of the increasing immigration of Chinese laborers and the embarrassments caused by such immigration, and thereupon the government of China agrees that whenever in the opinion of this government injurious effects are threatened or caused by the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States or their residence therein, such coming or residence may be regulated, limited or suspended, but may not be absolutely prohibited.

The treaty adds that the limitation or suspension shall be reasonable and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitation. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulations of limitation or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be sub ect to personal maltreatment. In the view of the attorney general the act of the 6th of May, 1882, is intended to be executed in the light thereof, and has reference only to the Chinese who come here to stay as laborers, and to such only with immigrants, and not those who come as laborers, just the treaty and the statute begin.

Looking therefore at the mischief and the remedy, and the treaty and the act together, this government, adopting the conclusion of the attorney general, does not think that a Chinese laborer coming to this country merely to pass through it on his way to his own country comes within the spirit or letter of the law, he being neither an immigrant nor coming here as a laborer.

With regard to the necessity of Chinese laborers in transit being provided with evidence that they are not Chinese coming here as immigrants or as laborers, the attorney general says: An absolute prohibition of the act applies to Chinese laborers coming into the country to stay as laborers, and as the restrictions touching certificates of identification prescribed by the fourth and sixth sections, are auxiliary to that end and intended to prevent frauds upon the act, and therefore applicable only to Chinese coming here for permanent or temporary residence. I am of opinion that Chinese passing through this country to other countries are not required, before crossing our borders, to produce the certificates of identification, provided they competently prove, in some other manner, that they are mere transient passengers.

Of course the certificate would dispense with other proof. The character of such proof may very properly be regulated by the secretary of the treasury. I have brought the matter in this shape, to the attention of the secretary of the treasury, and he suggested that with future such regulations as may be necessary to permit the transit of Chinese laborers. As soon as this action of my colleague shall be known to me I will communicate to you. Accept, sir, a renewed assurance of my high consideration.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Want Protection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A committee composed of three of Louisiana's largest and richest sugar planters is here to urge a higher rate of duty on low grade sugars than the report of the tariff committee provides, and a very much higher rate than either the finance committee of the senate or the ways and means committee of the house propose to put in their respective tariff bills. They spent all day at the capitol discussing the sugar question with members of the house and senators from different sections of the country. They found little encouragement among democrats or republicans. They found the sentiment to be that there must be a very considerable reduction of the tariff on sugar. It was they pointed out that the reduction proposed by the senate finance committee would ruin the planting interest of Louisiana. They were told that sugar was a luxury and not a necessity of life, and that the idea was to take the burden off the shoulders of the poor rather than the rich.

They now urge first, that other planters' committees, of which they are not, and that if they could keep the delegation of thirty states they could get about what they wanted, which is a quarter of a cent per pound on low grade sugar more than the report of the tariff committee gives them. The report of the tariff committee gives them. The report of the tariff committee gives them. The

The Daily Oregonian.
MONDAY MORNING JAN 9 1893

WASHINGTON.

Frelinghuysen Defines the Chinese Treaty to the Legation.

LIEUT CRIPP'S ARCTIC PARTY FOUND

Louisiana Committee to Urge on Congress the Necessity of More Protection Foreign

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE [illegible] JAN

The following is to be given [illegible] Secretary Gresham relative the Chinese minister and his subject Chinese travelers [illegible]

[illegible] JANUARY [illegible]
Washington [illegible]

Mr Chong Tse [illegible] June this city dealers with [illegible] tion Mr Tse Chan Fang wrote to me to citing [illegible] question arising under the [illegible] May 5 1892 relative to the transit across the territory [illegible] States of Chinese laborers [illegible] ing from Cuba and their [illegible] I am happy to inform you that [illegible] reached the conclusion that he [illegible] United States of Chinese [illegible] to or from this country is [illegible] acts in question with certain [illegible] abuses in quite well [illegible] attorney general sets forth the [illegible] this conclusion is reached [illegible] lated are as follows

The preamble to the act thereof reads

Whereas In the opinion [illegible] United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities in the territory [illegible] upon enacted that the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States [illegible] suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come or having come to remain within the United States

The act is based upon the treaty of the 17th of November 1880 the [illegible] signed to execute [illegible] modification of the existing treaty has become necessary in consequence of the increasing immigration of Chinese laborers and the embarrassments caused by such immigration, and thereupon the government of China agrees that whenever in the opinion of this government the [illegible] threatened or caused by the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States or their residence therein such coming or residence may be regulated limited or suspended, but may not be absolutely prohibited

The treaty adds that the [illegible] or suspension shall be reasonable and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as [illegible] Chinese not being included in the limitation [illegible] lation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be such as is necessary to enforce the said limitation or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment. In the view of the attorney general the act of the 6th of May 1892, being intended to carry into effect the [illegible] of the treaty is to be construed with the same [illegible] as the treaty which it enforces. It is only with immigrants and with those who come as laborers, just the treaty and the statute deals.

Looking therefore at the mischief and the remedy and the treaty and the act taken together, this government, adopting the conclusion of the attorney general, does not think that a Chinese laborer coming to this country merely to pass through it on his way to a foreign country is one who is considered as within the purview of the law he being neither an immigrant nor coming here as a laborer.

With regard to the necessity of Chinese laborers in transit being provided with evidence that they are not Chinese coming here as immigrants or as laborers, the attorney general says: As the prohibition of the act applies to Chinese laborers coming into the country to stay as laborers, and as the regulations touching certificates of identification prescribed by the fourth and sixth sections of the treaty are limited and intended to prevent frauds upon the act, and therefore applicable only to Chinese coming here for permanent or temporary residence. I am of opinion that Chinese passing through this country to other countries are not required, before crossing our borders, to produce the certified certificate of identification, provided they competently prove, in some other manner that they are mere transient passengers.

Of course the certificate would dispense with other proof. The character of such proof may very properly be regulated by the secretary of the treasury. I have brought the matter in this shape to the attention of the secretary of the treasury, and have requested that he will frame such regulations as may be necessary to permit the transit of Chinese laborers. Upon the action of my colleague shall be known to me I will communicate to you. Accept sir, a renewed assurance of my high consideration

FREDERICK T FRELINGHUYSEN

Wool Protection

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A committee composed of three of Louisiana's largest and richest sugar planters is here to urge a higher rate of duty on low grade sugars than the report of the tariff committee provides, and a very much higher rate than either the finance committee of the senate or the ways and means committee of the house propose to put in their respective tariff bills. They spent all day at the capitol discussing the sugar question with members of the house and senators from different sections of the country. They found little encouragement among Democrats or republicans. They found the sentiment to be that there must be a very considerable reduction of the tariff on sugar. In vain they pointed out that the reduction proposed by the senate and finance committee would ruin the planting interest of Louisiana. They were told that sugar was not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life and that like salt, was to take its burden off the shoulders of the poor rather than the rich.

There was one thing their sugar planters committee did find out and that was that if they could sway the delegation of the state in congress to their way of thinking, which is a quarter of a cent per pound on low grade sugar more than the report of the tariff commission gives them. The wool, cotton and iron men and various other interests will make [illegible] and they are likely to succeed, as these interests [illegible] delegations of states in which they are located. The [illegible] and senators representing those interests are willing to help Louisiana members secure a higher rate of duty on sugar, provided Louisiana members will help them. Many of the Louisiana members, however, are all democrats but two, either into a combination of this kind to protect sugar. The two republicans will, because they believe in the protection of sugar and all other industries. The Louisiana delegation and sugar planters' committee had a conference at the Ebbitt house to-night and the planters' committee read the delegation a lecture and did some talking in return, but they did not get much in a swapping humor. It is safe to conclude that among the articles on which the duty will be largely reduced in the tariff bill is that on sugar. The planters' committee, is composed of ex-Gov Warmoth, John Dymond and Edward J Gay

Arctic Expedition Rescuing Recovered.

Washington Jan 7.—It is understood that the state department at Washington possesses documents covering beyond a doubt that the persons found in Siberia by the Jeannette relief party [illegible] Chipp and party. The members of the party were all dead, and it is said papers found upon their persons gave details of their terrible sufferings up to the last occasion when they were able to record them.

New York, Jan 7.—[illegible] the following [illegible] Jeannette [illegible] has been received here from a man in Pittsburg, which will be perfectly trustworthy, transmitting a letter from an American in Siberia to a friend in that city

The Siberian letter is signed David L. West. He says he married in Paris a Russian lady whose brother was convicted on charges of Nihilism and that he West, obtained a pardon and went after his brother-in-law in Siberia, while searching for him, he became lost and discovered a snow hut in which was one man dead and another who soon died. He buried them and on searching the hut found my England [illegible] with the name of A Kennedy in it. He also found records of the deaths of Mannock, Star Noter, and a man whose name began with W. The names of Walter Shar vell, Hanley, Dr Joh. W. Warren, and Peter Johnson. That President Arthur's message as among the missing boat's crew of Lieut. Chipp's party West also says that he discovered the ak n boat an axe, a rifle, and some other relics of Chipp's crew. The letter is to be sent to Senator Davis

Russian Purse Closed to American Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Jan 7.—The cattle commission in discussing the question of admission of American store cattle to England in its report concludes: It is a vain hope that England will remove the restrictions as long as we fail to show that the last vestige of infection has been wiped out from our land, and nothing short of the undeniable death of this disease in the United States will reopen the British market to our live cattle, and save us those millions we now prodigally, and we might say insanely throw away.

The report examines a yearly loss, from the lung disease, in the United States, at from $200,000 to $600,000, and a prospective one of $5,000,000. The capital represented by present yearly losses at five per cent, would be from $40,000,000 to $80,000,000 and that represented by prospective losses at the same rate, would be $1,000,000,000. The governing principle in all these recommendations is that the federal government shall forbid the movement of store cattle out of any infected state or district except after a quarantine, such as is now imposed on cattle imported from an infected foreign country. The report recommends first the secretary of the treasury be empowered to order the instant destruction of all cattle or other animals which in quarantine, give evidence of dangerous contagious disease

Title to Contested Lands in Dispute.

WASHINGTON Jan 7.—In the case of Lawrence M Cate vs the Texas and Pacific railroad company, involving a title to lands in California, Commissioner McFarland holds that when lands within the limits of railroad land grants are covered by filings of record it shall be regarded as prima facie evidence of the exception of the tract from the railroad grant. An application making a filing or entry of the tract, subsequent to the date of the railroad grant, is not required to give notice of his action in the company but his filings or entry will be placed on record subject to future compliance with the law

John T Gamble of California through an attorney some time ago made a request to the president to remove Michael Burke from a section of land owned by Gamble's homestead entry. The application was based upon an old law passed in 1807 authorizing the president to remove intruders on public lands. The commissioner of the land office to whom the question was referred, held that the old law was still in force, and in a letter to the attorney general the secretary of the interior refuses to concur in that opinion. He holds that the law was superseded by subsequent legislation that punishment of trespassers on public land has always been effected by a resort to judicial tribunals

Page on the River and Harbor Bill

CINCINNATI, Jan 7.—A Washington special says: Representative Page in answer to a request to inquiry whether the house committee on rivers would in the face of the report of Secretary Elkins undertake to put through a river and harbor bill this year said they most assuredly we did that the committee intended to frame a bill in the [illegible] ary of 1892 which would [illegible] Natural sense very wild statements. He said that any gigantic list of harbors the secretary said would not be benefited by the expenditure of one single [illegible] Ellsworth hart r Mass at [illegible] the president had sent to congress a special recommendation for this appropriation. He said it was all he knew to the Pacific [illegible] that the Secretary of the Navy [illegible] high stream yet its use [illegible] can vessels for [illegible] of miles but had a long commerce [illegible] ing on that [illegible] Page replied that [illegible] making appropriations [illegible] harbors [illegible] where it will [illegible] that all [illegible] which [illegible] money will be exhausted by next July notwithstanding the [illegible] demands

The Hawaiian Treaty

The foreign affairs committee of the house has [illegible] which was to have been taken up yesterday. The [illegible] delay is owing partly to the death of the Hawaiian minister here and the desire of the committee to accede to a request made by him that a vote be not taken for a few days as partly to the failure of the secretary of state to [illegible] that it assures the people of their rights [illegible] Chairman Williams [illegible] letters from [illegible] to-day he will be in [illegible] to-morrow will be [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the treaty which [illegible] committee of which [illegible] chairman [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mint Route Bills.

[illegible] introduced [illegible] public [illegible] under general [illegible] open bills for [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]